

Intelligence Information Report

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sets. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

DIRECTORATE OF
PLANS

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

S E C R E T

REPORT NO. CS-311/03033-69

DATE DISTR.

7 APR 1969

COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

DOI To January 1969

SUBJECT Continuing Drive in the Ukraine
Against Intellectual Dissidents

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

ACQ

FIELD NO.

February 1969

SOURCE A usually reliable source, a Western citizen with extensive Soviet and emigre contacts, from a Western citizen of Ukrainian extraction who visited the Ukraine in January 1969 and spoke with a number of dissident intellectuals.

1. The drive against Ukrainian intellectual dissidents continues, although there are no new imprisonments. The authorities now reject registration applications for legal residence of released political prisoners, and dismiss other dissidents from their jobs rather than send them to prison. These measures create even greater hardships than imprisonment.

2. Mykhaylo Osadchyy, literary scholar and critic sentenced in early 1966 to 4 years for anti-regime, nationalist activities and released in the summer of 1967, is allowed to visit his wife and daughter in Lvov, but he has been denied permission to reside there and is not even permitted to spend a night with his family. He has been roaming around in nearby villages since the summer of 1967. Mykhaylyna Kotsyubinska, who has been involved in dissident activities since 1965 (as a result of these activities she was expelled from the Communist Party of the Ukraine (CPU) and from her job at the Institute of Literature at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences), is still unemployed. Ivan Svitlychnyy's sister Nadiya, who was dismissed from her job with Radio Kiev as a result of her involvement in dissident activities, recently found employment as a librarian in a Kiev suburb. Alla Horska, Kiev sculptress expelled from the Ukrainian Union of Artists for signing a protest document, and her husband, Viktor Zaretsky, have been expelled from the CPU. It was rumored that Zaretsky would be reinstated. Ivan Drach, who was expelled from the Party for the same "crime," is being readmitted to the CPU. Halyna Sevruck, Kiev artist, was expelled from the Union of Artists, as were a number of others. The informant was told that the Union of Artists was subjected to a severe purge. Viktor Karpenko and Oleksander Nazarenko, arrested 26 June 1968 for distributing anti-Soviet leaflets, are still awaiting trial.

• S E C R E T /NO FOREIGN DISSEM
(classification) (dissem controls)

STATE	EV	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	CRS	(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)
OCI (EV)					NIC			

CSB/RR	2	SB/XO	2	CA/B3	1					SX-13779
SB/RR (YV)	5	CSB/POS	1	CA/CF	1					
SB/RR/P	4	(CCAP)		CI/SPG	1					
SB/PO/M	1	CA/PROP	1							
SB/IO	2	CA/INT	1							
TOTALS							LIAISON			
IE 2, FI 3, CI 3, DO 1, CA 4, SB 17								*		

Based on memo
3 Feb 69

CS-311/03033-69

Valentyn Moroz was brought to Kiev from the Mordovskaya ASSR and is awaiting a new trial. Moroz's wife was notified in 1968 that she would be expected to cover the trial expenses. Vyacheslav Chornovil, who now is in a prison in Lvov, is expected to be released in February 1969. (Headquarters Comment: The New York Times of 24 February 1969 said "reliable sources" reported Chornovil free and at his home in Lvov.) Opanas I. Zalyvakha, journalist and artist sentenced in 1966 to 5 years, was told he would be released if he signed a confession. He refused and remains in a Mordvinian camp.

3. Igor Kalynets, employee of Lvov Oblast archives who was interrogated in the past by the KGB because of his involvement with dissidents, was threatened with dismissal from his job following further interrogation by the KGB after a poem of his appeared, along with some indiscreet commentary by the editors, in the Munich newspaper Shylaky Peremohy.

4. Oles Honchar is back in favor. He told the authorities that his adversaries tried to interpret his novel Sobor politically in a way which had never occurred to him. In the opinion of Ukrainian intellectuals with whom the informant spoke, the turmoil around Sobor created a favorable atmosphere for the dissidents.

5. The informant was told in Kiev that a new campaign of discrimination against Soviet Jews is now in full swing. Following an announcement that immigration to Israel would be permitted, those who registered were not permitted to leave, and were later dismissed from their jobs.

6. Kiev dissident intellectuals claimed to have good contacts with Russian liberals in Moscow and Leningrad, among whom they were finding a growing understanding for the Ukrainian cause. Svitlychnyy and Yaroslav Stupak attended Pavel Litvinov's trial in Moscow. Svitlychnyy said he received a New Year's greeting from Yuliy Daniel.

7. Kiev Ukrainians spoke of Fyodor D. Ovcharenko, Chief of the Ideological Section, CC CPU, as an "intelligent, basically positive man," who arrived in his present position too late and who is being bypassed in the CC CPU. He is inclined to grant concessions in order to check tense relations with Ukrainian intellectuals, but is hampered in these moves by the hard-liners. There are now a number of West Ukrainians in the CC CPU. This is not an unqualified favorable development, however, since they are more sensitive and more experienced in detecting any negative trends.

8. ☐ Dissemin.: None.

5
4
3
2
1

S E C R E T /NO FOREIGN DISSEM

5
4
3
2
1